

NO THIRD TERM FOR CLEVELAND.

The President Writes a Letter Positively Declining to Run Again.

It is in Secretary Lamont's Hands for Publication at the Proper Time.

All the Well Known Views of the Chief Executive Reiterated in His Missive.

THINKS HE HAS EARNED A REST.

The Declaration May Be Given to the Public Before or at the Convention, or May Never Appear at All, Unless Necessary.

Washington, April 2.—President Cleveland has written a letter, stating positively and without conditions that he will not, under any circumstances, accept a nomination for a third term. The letter was written at least three weeks ago and is in the charge and care of Lamont.

It is plain, clear and concise. It in no wise intimates any doubt of Democratic success in the future—any deviation or defection from Democratic principles as expressed by Cleveland in the past. It speaks of the public and the party need of standing firmly by sound money, and declares against the slightest concession to silverisms, whether sixteen to one or in less turgid ratio. It reiterates all of Cleveland's old position and the party's as well, in favor of tariff reform on tariff for revenue only lines.

After this plain announcement of principles the President comes to speak of the office he holds and the propriety of acceptance of a nomination for any third term. It is not understood that the third term question is discussed from a public standpoint. The letter is aimed at a possible nomination, and declares its refusal of a nomination is based on personal grounds. It recites the honors the Democracy has conferred upon him.

It speaks of his efforts in the public service and gratefully says that now he has become tired out he has earned a right to rest. It is on the right to rest and the fact that he is weary of official toil that the refusal to run for a third term is put by Cleveland. It is not understood that in any line of the letter Cleveland takes ground against White House occupation for a third term and term being in any sort against public interests.

The above is the substance of the letter now in the hands of Lamont. It is expected that the missive will be given publication about a week prior to the coming together of the Democratic Convention. It may come before should the tide of third-term talk run to a height, which made its coming the appropriate thing.

And as a third-term possibility the letter may not be published at all, but reserved and read in open convention at Chicago. How the letter is to be handled in its coming to the public will be settled hereafter and depend largely on circumstances as they may arise. All that is known to-day is that Cleveland has written the letter, that he declines positively to allow his name to be considered for nomination at the next convention, and that the letter is in the hands of Lamont, to be used when need arises.

"BRICK" POMEROY DYING.

His Physicians Say There is Little Hope but He Bravely Asserts That He Will Get Well.

M. M. Pomeroy, known all over the country as "Brick" Pomeroy, is dying in his home in Blythebourne, L. I. The last time he left his room was on the Friday after Christmas.

His illness is due to an attack of pneumonia last November. He went out against the wishes of his doctor too soon while convalescent from that attack, with the result that valvular trouble of the heart was developed.

Within the last week dropsy has set in, and because of this, Dr. Hadley, the attending physician, has given up all hope. Mr. Pomeroy himself is the only one who seems hopeful.

His wife said last night that he declares every day that he will recover. A week ago he was visited by Dr. Trowbridge, a specialist, and when told that nothing could be done, he said:

"Doctor, I fooled a lot of physicians who said I would die twenty-five years ago, and I will fool you."

"He has been steadily growing weaker, however," said Mrs. Pomeroy, "and there seems to be little or no chance for his recovery. He has not left his bed for two days."

Mr. Pomeroy is now sixty-two years of age. He became known during the war because of his utterances of sympathy for the South in the Pomeroy Democrat, and has since then, until within a few years, been steadily before the public, notably through his famous scheme to tunnel the Rocky Mountains.

THEY KILL TO SAVE.

President Elliot Makes an Eloquent Plea for Vivisection and the Work of the Biologists.

Boston, April 2.—President C. W. Elliot, of Harvard University, made an eloquent plea for vivisection to-day at the State House before the closing hearing on the bill introduced by the S. P. C. A. to regulate experimental work in laboratories. President Elliot said:

"I want to testify that while for the last twenty years vivisection has been conducted at Harvard University, not a single student has ever complained to any of the overseers of the university that he has seen or known of any cruelty or abuse of vivisection. I wish to add this to the testimony already given here as a proof of the fact that there is no abuse of vivisection in Massachusetts."

"The opposition to these experiments comes from a very useful society. I am not a medical man, nor a professor of physiology, and so I feel able to say for those men something which they could not say for themselves."

"They are the most humane, the most merciful men in the whole country. They work for the prevention of diseases which affect not only men, but animals."

"I would like to say a word for the thousands and hundreds of thousands of persons who cannot come here to speak for themselves. The president of the Humane Society has said that he came here to represent dumb animals. I would like to represent the million of dumb people, the great numbers of people who cannot come here to make themselves heard as they can. They are laboring people, whose children die so cruelly as the hot weather of Summer comes on, the people whose children go to the diphtheria hospital, the agricultural people, who live away from the cities and who cannot send for the specialist when their children are ill. It is for these, to save these children from dying, that these biologists are at work. They are at work to deliver us not from disease, but from the apprehension of disease, often more terrible than disease itself."

"You ought to have before you the picture of the merciful work done by the men who are assailed by this bill. It does not seem to me that the liberty which the human race takes with animals in this respect begins to compare with that which is taken in other respects. We kill animals in great numbers. We treat them in many ways with vastly more cruelty than is ever the case in the experimenting room."

SET MRS. WALSH ON FIRE.

She Was Selling Papers Near the Bridge and the Silk in Her Clothes Saved Her.

"And if I hadn't had so much silk in my clothes it's burned up I'd be now. Sure, silk clothing is the only thing to keep you from being burned to death. Evenin' pipers! Buy a piper, sir?"

To the speaker Mrs. Mary Walsh, a gray-haired woman, who makes a precarious living selling papers on Park Row near the approach to the Brooklyn Bridge. Mrs. Walsh did not seem to have much silk in her garments, yet she insisted that it was only the fine quality of her underskirts that saved her from being burned to death on the street last night. As it was she had a narrow escape and lost the larger part of her outer skirt, which was burned and charred so that it fell off. Her stock of papers was unharmed, and she would not retire from business so long as these held out. So she borrowed an apron from a good natured competitor in business, and resumed her occupation.

Just how Mrs. Walsh's clothing caught fire is not known. Her usual position is crouched in a little heap on the sidewalk, and it is likely that some one accidentally dropped the stump of a lighted cigar or cigarette on her skirt. Anyhow, her gown began to smoulder. Quite a hole had been burned in it before the high wind fanned the cinders into a blaze.

She was blissfully unconscious of her danger, and of the destruction of her gown, until a passerby saw the fire, and, without warning, grasped her skirt and torn away a good chunk of it. Mrs. Walsh yelled for help, and then Michael Kane, who works in Perry's pharmacy, seized another part of the dress and tore that away. By this time Mrs. Walsh realized what the trouble was, and danced about the street. She was finally pulled into the drug store, where the burning dress was extinguished. Then she borrowed a gingham apron and some safety pins and went back to work.

PLEASED WITH MR. PHELPS

The Monroe Doctrine Speech of the Ex-Minister to England Gives Satisfaction to a London Conservative Paper.

By Julian Ralph.

London, April 2.—The Evening Standard, treating of Mr. Edward J. Phelps's speech on the Monroe doctrine, at Brooklyn, says:

"Among the more serious sections of the people of the United States the first outburst of feeling created by the President's Venezuelan message has long since given place to regret, conviction having set in that the view taken of the Monroe doctrine was wholly indefensible. But even upon the mass of the population these utterances, by a man generally esteemed and regarded as a high authority, cannot but be beneficial and will still further smooth the way for the withdrawal of pretensions that would certainly never have been contemplated by the author of the doctrine in question."

DEPEW'S EASTERN PREJUDICE.

He Asserts There Are No Pretty Women in California.

San Francisco, Cal., April 2.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew has not seen any pretty women in California. He is kind enough to say that if he had time enough to look for them he could probably find some, but so far he has failed to come across them. The Vanderbilt party reached Santa Cruz yesterday, and here is the way the redoubtable Chauncey expresses his opinion of California and Californians:

"Agriculturists, horticulturists, miners and merchants, capitalists and laborists, monopolists and Socialists, officials and laymen have all treated us with boundless hospitality and courtesy, but in all the wealth and profusion of beauty and productivity we have missed song birds and ladies."

ALL HIS CABINET WILL BE THERE.

Harrison's Former Ministers Have Been Invited to See Him Married.

All Save John Wanamaker Will Respond and Give Him Their Best Wishes.

Yesterday the Ex-President Had a Long Chat with General Tracy and Then Made Calls.

NO RECEPTION AFTER THE WEDDING.

All Day District Messengers with Big Bundles of Wedding-Day Necessaries Rang the Bell at Mrs. Dimmick's Home.

Some lovers grow nervous as the wedding day approaches, but as General Benjamin Harrison stepped into Twenty-third street from the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon he was as self-possessed and as firm in tread as though no more important event of the future than the St. Louis convention occupied his waking thoughts. He was a picture of health and happiness. All his acquaintances noticed this. "Why, General Harrison, I never saw you look so young before," exclaimed ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy, as he grasped the hand of his former chief earlier in the day.

"Tracy," replied the ex-President, "years don't necessarily mark the age of a man." Then they shook hands again and smiled. General Tracy is to be the "best man" at the ex-President's wedding.

The movements of an ex-President of the United States are necessarily of interest to his fellow-citizens, and when, as in this case, romance and roses are weaving about his dignified person, public interest has rights that cannot be gainsaid. The General arose at 8 o'clock and ate his breakfast an hour later. Hundreds of callers sent their cards to him, but in most cases the bell boys informed the visitors that "General Harrison says he is not at home."

CALLS TO A CABINET MEETING.

General Tracy was, of course, welcome. He called early and stayed late. Perhaps they discussed the latest fad in cravats for bridegrooms, or talked of the propriety of pearl-colored kid gloves, with white stitching, for the bridegroom. Perchance their conversation had more or less to do with the St. Louis convention. At all events nobody can say that it didn't, for when General Tracy emerged from the Harrison apartments and smilingly greeted reporters all he would say was this:

"The President will call a cabinet meeting for next Monday and we will all be there—that is, all but Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who is in Europe. No important public business will be transacted, but I have no doubt that it will be the pleasantest meeting we ever held."

General Harrison kept closely to his apartments until 2 o'clock, when, accompanied by Private Secretary Tibbott, he was driven from the hotel in a public carriage. He made several calls during the afternoon, all of which were of a purely social character, and, returning to the hotel at 6 o'clock, dined an hour later. In the evening he again left the hotel.

General Harrison spent the evening with his fiancée. He had hardly left the Fifth Avenue Hotel before the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, who will perform the wedding ceremony, called to see him. He sent up his card to Secretary Tibbott, but was informed that General Harrison was not expected to return until a late hour. Dr. Brown appeared to be greatly disappointed and before leaving stated that he would pay Mrs. Dimmick a visit some time to-day.

MRS. DIMMICK ENGAGED.

At the residence of the prospective bride, Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick, considerable secrecy was observed. All callers were informed that Mrs. Dimmick was too busily engaged to be seen.

Her closest friend, Mrs. Gray, of No. 709 Fifth avenue, who returned from Tampa Bay, Fla., on Wednesday, visited the house early yesterday morning and remained all day. It is to Mrs. Gray that Mrs. Dimmick has entrusted all those thousand and one little details incident to a wedding. All day long persons young and old, uniformed and ununiformed, but all bearing respectful bundles, ascended and descended the brownstone steps of the Dimmick house, denoting that Mrs. Gray was active and Mrs. Dimmick receptive.

DECORATION OF THE CHURCH.

The work of decorating St. Thomas's Church, where the ceremony will be performed, will be begun early on Monday morning. These decorations will consist of azaleas, white roses and Ascension lilies. Lilies will be tied in bunches at the ends of the pews in the centre aisle, which will be lined with bands of white satin ribbon. The altar rail will be hidden by lilies, which will be tied with garlands of white roses and ribbons. Quantities of azaleas, flushed with pink, will be used freely.

It is now said there will be no reception after the wedding. Mrs. Harrison will, in all probability, be driven to the home of Mrs. Gray, on Fifth avenue, where she will don her travelling gown, and General Harrison meeting her, they will be driven to Jersey City, where they will enter their private car, and proceed direct to Indianapolis.

HANGED, THEN FLOGGED HIM.

Whitcomb, Weakness Summary Vengeance On a Neglectful Husband.

Harrodsburg, Ky., April 2.—Whitcomb went to the house of Laura Stout Tuesday night, and found Joshua Simms there. They called him out and asked him why he neglected his family. He had no good excuse, and the mob took him to a wood nearby and hanged him to a tree.

He begged for his life, and after he had been allowed to hang several minutes, he was cut down. He was then stoned, tied to a tree and flogged in a fright manner.

DYGART WILL BE FREED.

The Young American Citizen Who Has Been Confined in a Cuban Prison and Whose Case Almost Created an International Difficulty.



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Press Call 139 Havana 815am

Send the following message, subject to terms and conditions printed on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

To Journal N.Y.
Marquis Palmerola Government Secretary just informed Dygart he released next Monday on Tuesday.
Frederick W. Lawrence

PARKHURST TALKS PLAIN.

He Uses Strong Language in Telling Albany People What Lawless Lawmakers They Have.

Albany, N. Y., April 2.—Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst addressed an audience of two thousand persons on the subject of "Municipal Government" in Harmanus Bleecker Hall to-night. Among other things he said:

"The Legislature, as at present constituted, is at present dominated, is not a body that can be trusted. It is a Legislature without a sincere regard to the interests that it was appointed to carefully consider and faithfully subserve. The Legislature is showing by its behavior that it has come to believe it has an authority the public has not committed to it. Its principles are to represent, but it takes little or no pains to represent. No community is safe at its hands. It involves any amount of criticism and there is not one of us but that would be glad of the chance to sell our house and lot at fifty per cent of its value if there was a prospect of the Senate and Assembly going to take legislative action upon that house and lot. They are not trying to do the will of the people, and the people will be fools if they fail to combine and punish them."

Dr. Parkhurst referred to the statement made by Senators Malby and Mullin, when they voted for the Greater New York bill and professed their vote by declaring the Republican machine action to be a serious mistake. The Doctor suggested that it would be a good plan if all Legislators after their terms of office were forced to make a public accounting to their constituents of their legislative action. The speaker wondered what the respective constituents of Senators Malby and Mullin would think of these gentlemen—such a plan existed. He spoke of the increasing sentiment against political bossism in this State and said that the people realized that bossism was an approach to feudalism.

Dr. Parkhurst made an indirect reference to Mr. Platt leaving the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and with angry said: "I would rather see the main aisle of my church cleared of the entire brood of political bosses rather than surrender one jot of the authority with which a clergyman is invested."

WOULD NOT SUIT LONDON.

The Pall Mall Gazette Does Not Think the Raines Bill Can Last Long in New York.

By Julian Ralph.
London, April 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "When a reform wave strikes New York and strikes it in earnest, it does a great deal of good and causes considerable inconveniences. On Sunday a prohibition law was put in force."

"A law of its kind will hardly last in New York much longer than it could in London, though no faddist would attempt to introduce so foolish a measure here."

"To enforce such a law will be impossible, and much milder measures have either been treated with contempt or have been evaded in the most open way."

"In the course of time New York will probably be satisfied with such excise regulations as govern London. They are satisfactory here and in time they would be satisfactory there."

SHEFFIELD'S TRADE WITH US

Shows an Increase Over Last Year's, but Bradford's Has Fallen Off.

By Julian Ralph.

London, April 2.—The returns of the Sheffield trade with America during the last quarter show as compared with the corresponding three months of last year that the exports were:

1895. 1896.
Steel £71,924 £8,444
Cutlery £25,078 £20,819
The total exports amounted to £106,444, as against £112,002 during the first quarter of last year.

On the other hand, the Bradford exports of last month to the United States show a decrease of £179,404, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The decrease is principally in coatings and dress goods.

AMERICAN GIRL HONORED.

Miss Georgiana Morrill the First Woman from This Country to Obtain a German Degree.

Wolcott, N. Y., April 2.—Rev. Abner Morrill, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this village, yesterday received a letter from his eldest daughter, Miss Georgiana L. Morrill, now of Heidelberg, Germany, informing him that the authorities of Heidelberg University, where she has been attending the lectures of Professor Schack, had just granted her the degree of Ph. D. with honor.

Miss Morrill has been studying in Europe since the Fall of 1893. She spent a term at Zurich, Switzerland, another at Leipzig, in Saxony, and was then for about eighteen months under the tuition of the renowned Dr. Tupsiter, of the University of Berlin. All these universities admitted her to their lectures, but denied her regular student standing, merely on account of her sex. As she was desirous of obtaining a degree, Dr. Tupsiter endeavored to have his university concede her that honor, but failed. He interceded, however, more successfully with the Heidelberg authorities, and she went there last September, and was regularly enrolled.

Miss Morrill is the first American woman to obtain a German degree, and the second of any nationality. She graduated from Vassar in 1892, receiving the degree of A. M. from that college seven years later, afterward teaching in the Harvard Annex and other women's colleges. She expects to return to America in June. The family consists of three daughters, besides the parents, all of whom are Vassar graduates and highly intellectual.

NOTED COUPLE BOUND HITHER.

Ex-Secretary Henry White and Wife, After a Tour of the Orient.

By Julian Ralph.

London, April 2.—Mr. Henry White, who for a number of years was the Secretary of the American Legation in this city, and his wife arrived here today from a protracted tour of Egypt and the Orient.

Mr. and Mrs. White leave Southampton to-morrow for the United States on the steamer New York.

LIBERTY AT LAST FOR POOR DYGERT.

The Spanish Government Secretary in Cuba Says He'll Be Set Free.

Palmerola Announces That on Monday or Tuesday His Release Will Come.

A Long Diplomatic Battle Will Thus Be Happily Ended for All Concerned.

For a Time It Seemed as if the Affair Might Result in Grave Complications.

NEWS CAME THROUGH THE JOURNAL.

Senator Cullom Delighted by the Favorable Result of the Negotiations—A Case Which Might Have Resulted Seriously.

The following cable dispatch was received from Havana yesterday:
Havana, April 2, 8:15 A. M.
Journal New York.
Marquis Palmerola, Government Secretary, just informed Dygart he released next Monday or Tuesday.
FREDERICK W. LAWRENCE.

WASHINGTON DELIGHTED.

The Case Might Have Resulted in Grave Diplomatic Complications—Senator Cullom's Delight.

By Julius Chambers.
Washington, April 2.—Dygart will be liberated Monday, announced the Journal correspondent, with a special cablegram from Havana in his hand.

The State Department is again under obligations to the Journal for information in advance of its official dispatches. It was not until to-night that Secretary Olney was aware of the fact that Walter Grant Dygart would be released next Monday. At the close of the department this afternoon nothing had been received from Consul-General Williams concerning the fate of Dygart. The official reiterated their expressions of confidence that the

nothing of a definite character to report. "We are expecting to hear about Dygart," said one of the officials, "and I might add that we are looking for information every hour." The news, when it came, was conveyed to the Secretary of State, but he had no comments to offer.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, who has been unsparing in his efforts to procure the liberty of his young constituent, was exceedingly gratified. He said: "I am certainly delighted to hear that young Dygart will soon be given his liberty. It is a great relief to know that my hopeful expectations are realized. I have really felt no uneasiness about Dygart since my last interview with Secretary Olney, several days ago. He then assured me that he was exerting every influence of the department to have this young man released. I told him that Dygart was a country boy and I was satisfied that he had not been guilty of any offence warranting harsh treatment, or even longer imprisonment."

"The Journal is entitled to the gratitude of the American people," continued the Senator, "for the determined and unselfish struggle it has made in behalf of this young man. Its efforts fixed the attention of the whole country upon the case, and created a sentiment that would have been potential in compelling the release of Dygart had the Spanish authorities decided to be ugly or obstreperous in the matter. I am truly glad that the case has ended in so satisfactory a manner, and I expect that Dygart will be entirely willing to go."

Spain at First Ignored Querrel.

Until a few days ago the State Department was totally in the dark as to the Dygart case. The reason is because the Spanish rulers in Cuba were in a similar state of uncertainty as to whether he was a poor and unknown boy or a man of note and prominence.

Secretary Olney then called Mr. Willis to make a peremptory demand upon the Spanish General for information as to the whereabouts of Dygart and the charges against him. At this juncture the Spanish Minister was called upon by the department to exert his influence to obtain some response to the requests of the Government Minister Depuy de Lome, who had telegraphed to General Weyler advising him that the case had been made one of national importance by the Journal, and that unless something calculated to appease the public indignation already aroused were speedily forthcoming, Congress would voice the public demand in terms violent and imperative. For three days Minister de Lome remained in a state of anxious suspense. He did not receive any word from Weyler. Another cable message, more urgent than the first, was sent by the Minister to the Spanish ruler in Havana.

Dygart at Liberty.
It was actually through the Secretary of the department that the first information of the fact that he was alive and in good health. T